

VIII.—*Descriptions of Two new Species of Butterflies from Kina Balu, North Borneo, in the Collection of H. Grose Smith, captured by Mr. Everett.* By H. GROSE SMITH.

Delias cathara.

Male.—*Upperside.* Both wings lacteous white. Anterior wings with the apex and outer margin as far as the lowest median nervule black, shading internally between the veins into grey, the black and grey portion extending obliquely over the apical third of the wings, but not extending beyond the lowest median nervule. Except within the dark apical space and on the costa, the veins are white. Posterior wings narrowly irrorated with grey on the outer margin from the anal angle to the extremity of the uppermost median nervule, the veins from the middle of the wing to the margin narrowly black.

Underside. Anterior wings with the inner three-fourths white, the outer fourth to the lowest median nervule dark grey centred with a curved band of whitish spots between the veins; the veins traversing the apical third, which on the upperside is black and grey, are black, the remainder except the costal vein being white. Posterior wings pale lemon-yellow, somewhat darker towards the base, nearly white towards the outer margin; a rather narrow dark-grey band on the outer margin, centred with narrow lunular whitish spots between the veins; all the veins are narrowly and brightly black.

Expanse of wings $2\frac{1}{6}$ inches.

Allied to *singhapura*, Wallace, but very distinct, on the underside especially.

Allotinus caudatus.

Male.—*Upperside.* Anterior wings brown. Posterior wings also brown, except the anal third, which is white, the white space extending horizontally across the lower part of the wings from a little above the anal angle to the extremity of the lowest subcostal nervule, the line of junction of the brown and white spaces being irregularly defined; on the margin the median nervules are somewhat elongated, especially the uppermost, which forms a short tail.

Underside. Both wings white, more or less speckled with brown, especially towards the apices of both wings, where the brown speckling forms dark irregular patches. There is a submarginal row of black spots on both wings, those in the dark patches being edged with white externally. Across the posterior wings, in the position where the white space on the

upperside joins the brown, is a horizontal row of curved brown lines; the outer margin of anterior wings and of the posterior wings as far as the tail is brown.

Expanse of wings $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

The underside resembles *Logania sriwa* and *malayica* of Distant, both of which species have lately been received by me from North Borneo; but the length of the antennæ and shape of the anterior wings of *caudatus*, irrespective of the neurulation, preclude its being placed in that genus.

IX.—Note on the Capture of a Freshwater Eel in a Ripe Condition. By W. L. CALDERWOOD.

A FEMALE eel (*Anguilla vulgaris*), measuring $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, was captured on the 27th of December last. The capture was of some interest because the female was almost ready to spawn and was found about twelve miles south of the Eddystone, *i. e.* twenty miles from Rame Head, the nearest point of land. That a freshwater eel should be found so far out at sea, at the breeding-season, is not in itself very surprising, because it has long been conjectured that *Anguilla* spawns in salt water; but in the present state of knowledge any of the rare instances of the actual capture of a specimen in the condition of sexual maturity should be recorded.

The ovaries were pure white in colour, and corresponded exactly in appearance with those described and figured by Broek in 1881*. They extended the entire length of the abdominal cavity, showed no signs of any blood-supply, and when touched crumbled away most easily. The ova were apparently quite ready to drop from the outer surfaces of the organs. Sections showed, however, that in each ripening ovum the nuclear membrane was still distinctly visible. The nucleoli of largest size were arranged round the periphery, smaller bodies being found amongst the granular protoplasm of the nucleus. The substance of the ovum itself was richly stored with oil-globules, giving the characteristic appearance known in the conger's egg †.

* Broek, "Untersuchungen über die Geschlechtsorgane einiger Muraenoiden," Mitt. zool. Stat. Neapel, Band ii. p. 415.

† Calderwood, "A Contribution to our Knowledge of the Ovary and Intraovarian Eggs of Teleosts," Journ. Mar. Biol. Assoc. vol. ii. no. 4, pl. xi.